

General Chemistry MCQ Question Answer

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Question: 1. Which of the following is not a chemical change?

- Option A. Rusting of iron
- Option B. Burning of magnesium
- Option C. Sublimation of iodine
- Option D. Electrolysis of water

Question: 2. Which of the following is not a physical change?

- Option A. Distillation of water
- Option B. Action of heat on potassium chlorate
- Option C. Powdering of glass
- Option D. Burning of an electric lamp

Question: 3. The atomic number of an element represents

- Option A. number of neutrons in the nucleus
- Option B. number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus
- Option C. the valency of the element
- Option D. number of protons in the nucleus

Question: 4. Which of the following statements regarding natural radioactivity is true?

- Option A. It is spontaneous disintegration of atoms
- Option B. It is induced by bombardment with projectiles
- Option C. It is transmutation of atoms with projectiles
- Option D. It is dependent on temperature

Question: 5. Gases have

- Option A. a definite shape but not volume
- Option B. a definite volume and shape
- Option C. a definite volume but not shape
- Option D. neither definite volume nor shape

Question: 6. The most abundant constituent in air is

- Option A. hydrogen
- Option B. nitrogen
- Option C. oxygen
- Option D. noble gases

Question: 7. Ethyl alcohol is

- Option A. a deliquescent substance

- Option B. an efflorescent substance
- Option C. a hygroscopic substance
- Option D. a dehydrating substance

Question: 8. The function of nitrogen in air is

- Option A. to make air a moderate supporter of combustion
- Option B. to maintain the density of air constant
- Option C. to prevent the hydrogen in air from exploding
- Option D. to reduce the poisonous nature of ozone in air

Question: 9. One method by which the components of air can be separated is

- Option A. shaking with caustic soda solution
- Option B. shaking with water
- Option C. fractional distillation of liquid air
- Option D. passing air over heated magnesium

Question: 10. The noble gas which is present in microscopic quantities in air is

- Option A. xenon
- Option B. krypton
- Option C. argon
- Option D. helium

Question: 11. The most abundant noble gas present in air is

- Option A. neon
- Option B. argon
- Option C. helium
- Option D. krypton

Question: 12. Which one of the following gases is extremely soluble in water?

- Option A. Carbon dioxide
- Option B. Ammonia
- Option C. Chlorine
- Option D. Hydrogen sulphide

Question: 13. What is 'oxygen mixture'?

- Option A. A mixture of potassium nitrate and carbon
- Option B. A mixture of ammonium chloride and sodium nitrate
- Option C. A mixture of potassium chlorate and manganese dioxide
- Option D. A mixture of ammonium nitrate and charcoal

Question: 14. A mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen is

- Option A. coal gas

- Option B. producer gas
- Option C. water gas
- Option D. gobar gas

Question: 15. Harmful bacteria in drinking water cannot be destroyed by

- Option A. chlorination
- Option B. boiling
- Option C. adding caustic soda
- Option D. ozonisation

Question: 16. Temporary hardness is due to the presence of

- Option A. calcium carbonate
- Option B. calcium bicarbonate
- Option C. magnesium sulphate
- Option D. calcium sulphate

Question: 17. The gas used in balloons in the place of hydrogen is

- Option A. nitrogen
- Option B. helium
- Option C. neon
- Option D. argon

Question: 18. Tincture iodine is a solution of

- Option A. iodine in potassium iodide
- Option B. iodine in alcohol
- Option C. iodine in water
- Option D. iodine in carbon disulphide

Question: 19. Which of the following process involves removal of the elements of water?

- Option A. Hydrolysis
- Option B. Hydrogenation
- Option C. Dehydration
- Option D. Dehydrogenation

Question: 20. Which of the following types of water gives lather easily with soap?

- Option A. Hard water
- Option B. Heavy water
- Option C. Soft water
- Option D. Both (a) and (b)

Question: 21. Ozone occurs in the upper layers of air in the atmosphere because

- Option A. it is lighter than air

- Option B. in the lower layers it becomes unstable
- Option C. ultra-violet light is present only in the upper layers
- Option D. it mixes freely with O₂ in the upper layers

Question: 22. The freezing point of water at 760 mm pressure is

- Option A. 273 K
- Option B. 0 K
- Option C. 273°C
- Option D. -273°C

Question: 23. Reduction involves

- Option A. loss of electrons
- Option B. gain of electrons
- Option C. gain of oxygen
- Option D. removal of hydrogen

Question: 24. The presence of dust particles in air serves

- Option A. as a nucleus to condense water vapour resulting in rain
- Option B. to maintain the average density of air
- Option C. to minimise the inflammatory nature of oxygen
- Option D. to protect the inhabitants of the earth from the effects of ultra violet rays.

Question: 25. Water always contains hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio 1:8 by weight. This is in accordance with the

- Option A. Law of Multiple Proportions
- Option B. Law of Definite Proportions
- Option C. Law of Conservation of Mass
- Option D. Law of Reciprocal Proportions

Question: 26. The substance most abundantly found in sea water is

- Option A. magnesium chloride
- Option B. sodium chloride
- Option C. calcium sulphate
- Option D. potassium chloride

Question: 27. The compounds produced by plants in the process of photosynthesis are

- Option A. carbohydrates
- Option B. proteins
- Option C. salts
- Option D. fats

Question: 28. In the common soda-acid fire extinguisher, the fire is put out by

Option A. acid fumes

Option B. sodium bicarbonate

Option C. carbon dioxide

Option D. sodium carbonate

Question: 29. The substance preserved under water is

Option A. potassium

Option B. sodium

Option C. red phosphorus

Option D. white phosphorus

Question: 30. The metal which reacts most violently with cold water is

Option A. calcium

Option B. sodium

Option C. magnesium

Option D. potassium

Answer Sheet

1	C	
2	B	
3	D	
4	A	
5	D	
6	B	
7	C	
8	A	
9	C	
10	A	
11	B	
12	B	
13	C	
14	C	
15	C	
16	B	
17	B	
18	B	
19	C	
20	C	
21	C	
22	A	
23	B	
24	A	
25	B	
26	B	
27	A	
28	C	
29	D	
30	D	